THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his Paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, & Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of twenty per cent will be made.

PERSONS sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

HANDBILLS, CARDS, BLANKS, and printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.

DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

Has just received a general and complete supply of Fresh

Drugs and Medicines,

Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Spices, Perfumery, Oils, Varnishes, Gold Leaf, Smalts, &c. &c. selected with particular care from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which, being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on very moderate terms, wholesale and retail.

Practitioners of Physick, and Storekeepers, will be supplied with genuine articles, at the lowest prices.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO APPRENTICES:—In addition to the profession of Druggist and Apothecary, they will have the advantage of acquiring the theory and practice of Physick and Surgery.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1813.

ANTHONY BEELEN informs his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership in his mercantile concern, Mr. HARRY BOSLER, and that the same will in future be carried on under the firm of BOSLER & CO.

BOSLER AND CO.

Are now opening an extensive assortment of BRITISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, INDIA and AMERICAN GOODS—Hardware, Groceries, Plated Ware Jewelry, Paper Hanging, Bolting Cloths, Hatters Trimmings, Sword's, Dirks, Epaulets, Combs, Lace, and other articles in the military line; Ladies fashionable Straw Hats and Bonnets; Mens Summer Hats, New Music and Musical instruments, Carding, Boot Legs, Fair Tops, and other trimmings for shoemakers; Cotton and Wool Cards, German, English, Blister and Crowly Steel, German and Waldron's English Scythes, &c.

ALSO,

A great variety of Fancy articles all which they will sell on reasonable terms for Cash and approved paper only.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1813.

SPEAKMAN & SAY of PHILADELPHIA, *DRUGGISTS*, have established a DRUG and CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE in Pittsburgh, and taken SAMUEL PETTIGREW into partnership in that concern. The business there will be conducted under the firm of

Speakman, Say & Co.

In Market Street, the third door from Front Street,

Where, by receiving in bulk, as well as manufacturing such articles as the place will admit of, they confidently hope to be able to sell at the lowest Philadelphia prices, with the addition of carriage expences only.

They now offer for Sale a large and general assortment of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, &c. for Cash, Produce or at the usual credit.

May 31, 1813.

GLASS BLOWING.

WANTED immediately, two or three sober steady LADS, from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the above business. Apply at our Manufactory on the south side of the Monongahela, opposite Wood Street.

TREVOR & ENCELL.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1813.

☞ Cash given for POT and PEARL ASHES.

Rich Hill Farm,
FOR SALE.

CONTAINING 150 acres, situate on each side of the Franklin Road, 3 miles and an half from Pittsburgh.—The land is of the first quality, well timbered, and has excellent stone coal—about 40 acres cleared and under good fence, comfortable tenements for three families, with out-houses, &c. The purchaser may have immediate possession of a part of the farm, and receive one-third of the crop in the ground, and possession of the whole on the first of April next. For further particulars and terms apply to Mr. WILLIAM WOODS, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, in Zelinople, Butler county.

An indisputable title will be given.

THOMAS REED.

April 12, 1813.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronting on Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *William Shiras*, or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

June 23, 1812.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable

POTASH,

delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Cromwell & Robinson, Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent, for the Bridgeport Glass Company*

August 6th, 1812.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.

The subscribers wish to purchase a quantity of

BARLEY,

For which the highest price in CASH will be given at their Brewery in Liberty Street, above Market Street, at Williamt Hamilton's Saddlers Shope, in Marke, Street, or at James Brown's Bakers Shop in Market Street, nearly opposite the Sign of the Black Bear.

HAMILTON & BROWN.

Pittsburgh, July 26, 1813.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of STEELE SEMPLE, Esq. late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to present them for settlement. Those indebted to said estate will make payment without delay.

HENRY BALDWIN,
WM. WILKINS,
WALTER FORWARD, } *Ex'rs.*

N. B. The professional business of the deceased has come into the hands of the subscriber, Attorney at Law, residing in Second Street between Market and Wood Streets.

WALTER FORWARD.

Pittsburgh, August 2, 1813. 6t.

CAME to the farm of the Subscriber, in Pitt Township a small red cow, with a white face, three or four years old, gives milk, has been two weeks at my House. The owner is requested to call and take her away.

JOHN M'DOWELL.

August 4th 1812.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber will undertake, for a reasonable compensation, to prevent Chimnies from Smoaking. Those persons, therefore, who are troubled with Smoaking Chimnies, will have it in their power to be relieved, by calling on him at Mrs. Miller's, corner of Wood street and Diamond alley. If he does not perform his promises, after a reasonable time of trial, he will return the money he may have received.

T. L. BURK.

Pittsburgh, August 10, 1813.

CAUTION.

I do hereby forwarn all persons not to trust my wife Jane M'Davitt, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from this date.

WM. M'DAVITT.

Pittsburgh, August 11, 1813.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

I THANK you, gentlemen, for your support on my motion in 1807 for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE. I take the liberty to solicit your good will at the ensuing General Election as above. I advise my creditors to lend a strong hand at the bellows,

With respect, your's, &c.

JAMES BLASHFORD.

Sugar Grove, Pitt township,
August 7, 1813.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

Cromwell & Robinson,

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Commission Stores in Wood Street,

60,000lbs first quality New-Orleans sugar in hogsheads and barrels
1,000lbs Spanish Indigo
1,000lbs Pepper in bags
3,000lbs Logwood
20 bales New-Orleans Cotton, first quality.

Pittsburgh, 10th August, 1813.

ELECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Gentlemen,

I OFFER myself a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF at the ensuing Election, and respectfully solicit a share of your interest. If elected I shall endeavor to discharge the duties devolved on me, faithfully and impartially

WILLIAM WOODS.

Pittsburgh, August 10, 1813.

FOR SALE.

A quantity of

Oak Boards, Shingles,

Lathing and Rafters. Enquire of

H. HOLDSHIP, in Second Street.

Pittsburgh, August 6, 1813.

From the Federal Republican.

"How sleeps the brave, who sinks to rest.
By all their country's wishes blest."

OBITUARY.

Captain James Lawrence, whose untimely, but glorious death, has spread such a deep and universal gloom over the community, was born in the city of Burlington in N. J. At the period of his fate he had reached his 32d year. He received a liberal education in one of the best seminaries of his native state; and afterwards commenced the study of law under the guidence of his brother, who was at that time a respectable member of the profession. The ardent and enterprising mind of our young hero could not long brook the seclusion and confinement incident to musty books and black letter research. He had from infancy fastened his affections upon the perils & honors of the ocean. Amidst the studies to which he was reluctantly devoted he secretly sighed to be engaged in bold and hazardous adventures; to which the equanimity of his mind and the vigor of his constitution naturally adapted and directed him. It was not without many struggles that he was able to unbosom his favorite desires to a few friends.—Their opinions coincided with his ardent wishes, in conformity to their suggestions, and to his own good sense and reflection, he determined, as preparatory to his contemplated pursuit, to devote himself to the study of the elements of navigation.

His native talents and application, stimulated by a thirst of fame, soon accomplished even more than his friends had reason to expect. In the 18th year of his age he applied to the government for a station in the navy, and such were the recommendations which accompanied his application, that the mail which carried it returned with his warrant as midshipman. It may be readily conceived, that our young hero felt emotions of delight, and indulged, in anticipations of rapture in pressing this, to him, darling document to his bosom. From the moment of his receiving it to his lamented death, he felt and acknowledged that his services and his life belonged to his country. How strong and true this conviction was, let his unfortunate and untimely fate bear witness.!

Shortly after his entering the service, his zeal and ability attracted the notice of government. At this period the U. States were engaged in war with a barbary power. Lawrence, who had perhaps never inhaled the breath of the briney ocean, was selected for the command of one of those perilous gun-boats, which our oldest sea-veterans would have hesitated to conduct across the Atlantic. He cheerfully accepted the appointment, and by his skill and prudence arrived safe in the Mediterranean.

In conjunction with the present com. Decatur, and his lamented brother, who fell on the shores of Tripoli, and captain Stewart, lieut. Lawrence shed a luster on the American name, in this short and vigorous war. After that period he had the command of the Vixen, and subsequently that of the Wasp, in which he carried messengers and dispatches to France & England.

In the year 1808, he was married to an amiable & accomplished lady, the daughter of a respectable merchant of N. York. His death has bereaved her and 2 sweet infants of an affectionate husband and father.

Since the present war, he sailed in the Hornet in company with Commodore Bainbridge, in the Constitution, the circumstances of whose cruise are too recent and glorious to require recapitulation in this brief article. It is however not improper to observe, that in the opinion of all naval characters, the capture and destruction of the Peacock, by capt Lawrence, is esteemed an instance of superior skill in nautical manœuvering and practical gunnery. It was an achievement which will forever emblazon the naval pillar of America.

It is manifest even from the accounts of the enemy, that in the last act of his life, the loss of the Chesapeake was owing more to misfortune than to any superiority of skill or bravery.

As a commander Capt. J. Lawrence, was a strict disciplinarian; but his discipline was of that imposing character, which, while it commanded obedience, extorted affection and respect. He was of course universally beloved by his officers and crew. In his disposition there was a peculiar placidity which added grace to his sterner virtue. His courage partook not of the impetuosity of the raging cataract, but rather resembled the strong and steady flowing of a majestic river. In private life he was endeared to all knew him. Long, long will memory trace his virtues; and the tear of recollection moisten his name! ! ! ! ! ! !

From the Maryland Gazette.

NATIONAL FAST.

Mr. Madison may well call this "*A season of trial and calamity,*" for never since the struggle which united these states into a republican government, did the citizens of this country witness such a scene of difficulties as now stare them in the face, and threaten a subversion of their liberties. Whence do these difficulties arise, and who have been their authors? From the imprudence of our own rulers they may be easily traced, notwithstanding all the arts made use of to cloak their designs. Could it for a moment be supposed, that this state of things proceeded from the measures which were unavoidable, there would then be some consolation for our troubles; but this excuse cannot, with any justice, be pleaded. Can any one believe that our differences would not be immediately accommodated, and that upon the most honorable terms, provided a proposition to that effect was made by our government? By a continuance of the war, they can never with any reason, expect to obtain the object, which is now in dispute, but it is day after day plunging us deeper into disgrace, and rendering us tenfold more contemptible in the eves of all foreign nations. It may, indeed, be well to set apart days of humiliation, fasting and prayer, in conformity to an established usage, and every sincere and christianlike man in the country would offer up, in the fervency of zealous devotion, his supplications to the Almighty Arbiter of the Universe, that he would, "*in a particular manner,*" preside "*over our public councils,*" if in their actions they only manifested one solitary wish to be guided by that "*wisdom which cometh from on high.*" But we not unfrequently find in the history of nations, instances where God has hardened the heart of rulers, that his wise and benificient providence might be more immediately displayed to mankind, to answer some great and important purpose. We have been afflicted with war, the greatest of all national calamities, & although the original causes of it have long since ceased, yet it is continued without rational hope of procuring any benifit to the country, merely through obstinacy and infatuation. How can we expect that a war like this will be looked upon with approbation by "*him whom no hypocrisy can deceive, and no forced sacrifices propitiate?*" We might pray, without mocking his divine goodness, that he would keep an enemy from our shores; but is not likely that the Canadians are as fervent in their supplications that he would enable them to preserve their liberties and household gods entire, as Mr. Madison can possibly be for strength to wrest them from their rightful proprietors? From the frequent overthrow of our troops, from the disasters which have been continually accumulating upon us, we might almost say, without incurring the penalty of rashness that their prayers had ascended on high, and that He, who rules the destinies of men, had guided them in their own deserts by his Almighty power in the trying hour of battle. All the expectations of the most sanguine advocates of war, have been frustrated, and where they calculated on victory, it has seldom failed to result in defeat. We might pray that "He would look down with compassion on our infirmities, that he would pardon our manifold transgressions, and awaken and strengthen in all the wholesome purposes of repentance and amendment;" but we are not bound in asking for any thing which would be a national curse, and a continued source of evils to us;—therefore, however fervent may be our prayers for a restoration of peace, it would be but solemn mockery to put up a petition for any supernatural aid to assist us in the conquest of Canada.

Miraculous escape.—On the night of the 15th ult. about 12 o'clock, the house of a Mr. Abiel Shattuck, in Hillsborough N. H. was struck by a sudden gust of wind, and instantly crushed to the earth The family consisted of Mr. S. and wife five children, and a young woman. The whole were buried in the ruins. The timbers, joists, and the rubbish of the chimneys lying over and around them. A small boy who happened to be less, confined by the fragments of the house, than the rest, succeeded in strugling out and ran to the neighbors with an account of this uncommon disaster, who immediately repaired where there their assistance was wanted, and extricated the unfortunate persons from their perilous situations. Not one of them was found to be injured! The furniture was all destroyed, except one desk, and one bedstead out of five. The frame of a large lookingglass was completely broken, but the glass was fouud in the field uninjured.

[*Danbury Gaz.*

From the Boston Gazette.

AVOWALS OF

MR. W. C. WHITE.

[We have before us, a pamphlet, recently written and published, by Mr. W. C. WHITE, (late Editor of the Register.) It is entitled the "*Avowals of a Republican,*" and deserves more attention from the dispassionate reader of either party, than any publication we have seen from the party, of which Mr. White, still avows himself to be a member.]

Editor Bos. Gaz.

"That the republicans are all *Angels*, and the federalists all *Devil's*, are notions as false as they are criminal, and as stupid as they are false; and such prejudices are as dishonorable to our nature as they are degrading to our nation. The federalists love their country as well as the republicans. And why should they not? Have they not the same interests at stake, and have they not been nurtured in the same school of republican freedom? Have they not their property, their homes, their fire sides, which need the protection of government; and have they not their wives and their children, who require the security of the laws? Are they not at least as well educated; and have they not as clear and as elevated a sense of the rights and dignity of human nature? Are they not among the encouragers of our schools, the promoters of our learning, and the patrons of our literature? Are they not exemplary in the observance of the minor moral, and decent proprieties of private life? Are they not distinguishhd for a liberal hospitality? Are they not good husbands, affectionate fathers, dutiful sons, kind masters, and sincere and ardent friends? Do they not fulfil the imperfect obligations, and do they not practise the social virtues? To say that such men are the foes of liberty, and the enemies of their country, is something worse than a mockery of the human understanding; and to declare that such men deserve the halter and the gibbet, because their ideas do not correspond exactly with the ideas of those who bask in political favour, is adding outrage to insolence, and displaying a ferocious brutality, that would disgrace a Caligula, or a Nero."

"The *republicans* profess a sacred regard for the will and the voice of the people. Have they acted up to this profession? Heaven knows they have not.—Their boasted virtue has been put to trials, which it was not hardy enough to endure; and in the many competitions which have taken place between their passions and their philosophy, between their selfishness and their patriotism, we have seen them basely surrendering their principles to their interest, till, what we were once taught to believe was practical sentiment, has evaporated in mere talkativeness. To prove this, I need only advert to Mr. Gore, and Mr. Strong. Both these gentlemen have been raised to the first office in the Commonwealth, by the *will* and the *voice* of the people; and yet this will, and this voice, have, in these instances, been but poorly complimented. Bribery, corruption, treachery, and every foul and wicked work, have been imputed to the elections, whilst the people have been told, that they were miserable dupes, of a wily faction. In addition to all this, these gentlemen, thus exalted to power, by the free and unbought suffrages of their fellow citizens, have been set up as marks for folly and malice to shoot at"

"So far as the party creed of these gentlemen might be deemed unfriendly to the interests of the republic, so far they were the proper subjects of popular animadversion, and so far it was not only the right but the duty of republicans to state their objections against them, provided they did it with manliness and candor. It must be confessed, however, that the republicans, so far from confining themselves to this fair and honourable course, have, in too many instances descended to the meanness of indiscriminate censure. They have reviled rather than scrutinized, and have dealt more in personal reproach than enlightened criticism. They

have ransacked our language for epithets of opprobrium, and applied them with more zeal than judgement, and more anger than truth; and where old words would not answer their purpose new ones have been coined. They have heaped denunciation and slander upon slander, till every lineament of the character has been defaced, and all its traits lost and confounded in the storm of general obloquy."

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"Arrived at this summit of greatness, the exalted party (now in power) look down, with contemptuous haughtiness, upon the opposition, which they are obliged to encounter. The comparatively few individuals, who constitute this opposition, are regarded as little better than insects which may be easily brushed away, or as vermin which may be trodden in the dust. Their rights as members of the community, seem to be lost in the insignificancy of their numbers, whilst all right, as well as all power is attracted within the magic circle of the government. To this government infallibility is boldly ascribed; whilst every look, word and action in disapprobation of it, is denounced as treasonable. Then it is, that the predominant party, drunk with success, and mad with power, begin the horrible work of proscription and persecution. Then it is that party tyranny wages an unrelenting war against the conscience and the understanding, and that, whilst faith in the dogmas of a political creed is absurdly made the criterion of patriotism, the honest dissenter from this creed, is regarded as a heretic who [illegible] rights."

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"When a party has reached this desperate eminence of folly and wickedness; it is impossible for human sagacity to foresee the limits of its career. As well might you predict the course of a thunderbolt, or the precinct of an hurricane. When the laws have lost their authority, and the social compact its sacredness, what is there to prevent a powerful body of citizens from committing the most shocking enormities, when men become mad, it is of little consequence to enquire into the cause of their malady, inasmuch as the effect is always to be dreaded, whatever may be the cause. As madness however may commonly be traced to some excessive feeling, which predominates over the judgement; and as the violence of the madness, will be in proportion to the strength of the feeling; and as there are no feeling so strong as those which mix themselves with conscientious scruples; so there is no madness, at once so cruel and destructive, as that which, rests its justification on some principle, that it fancies to be divine. It is for this reason, that religious persecutions in the name of liberty, are marked by such black and bloody characters."

DEMOCRATIC DISSATISFACTION.

From the Democratic Press.

We have forborne any expression of what we know to be the opinions and feelings of the democratic party in this district and state, respecting our army operations, because we have feared teat such publications might tend to divide or enfeeble that strength which ought to be directed against the common enemy.—But we can no longer forbear; the murmurings of discontent have swelled, and are swelling so high that they must and will be heard. Our correspondents *every where*, complain of the tardy-like movements of our army and of the imbecility of its chiefs. The army itself is a nursery of discontent and dissatisfaction. Complaints of this, that, and the other appointment are heard in every tent, and those complaints are followed by remonstrances and resignations. This is a state of things which cannot exist without vital injury to the nation, to its honor, its interests and its rights.

A year has not elapsed since the infamous surrender of Gen. *Hull*; then a sacrifice was made at the shrine of Gen. *Vanrensselaer's* ambition; next was a display of cowardly braggadocia by Gen. *Smyth*; then the ill judging Gen. *Winchester* sacrificed a detachment; he was followed by Gen. *Dearborn*; who, safe in a ship on the Lake, ordered the pursuit of Fort George to be abandoned and permitted Gen. Vincent's army to escape ——then to catch them sent Gen. *Winder* and then his nephew Gen. *Chandler*, who have both been made prisoners, and yesterday we received a lame and unsatisfactory account of the slaughter or surrender of Col. *Boerstler*, and 500 men, and Gen. *Dearborn*, who has not been in an engagement during the war, has undertaken to condemn the Col. although he confesses he has received no information from any officer in the detachment. We marvel much that Col. Christie and his three hundred detached men were not captured!

What a mortifying series of blunders, are here, and all within a few months.—Disgrace has kibed the heel of disgrace, and all in consequence of treachery, cowardice or incapacity of our General Officers. Yet not one of them has been tried.

Had Gen. *Hull* been shot, we should neve have been cursed with such a train of general officers to command armies, composed of as brave men as ever lived; men who pant for the battle and are never the first to cry "hold." That such men should be so commanded is most mortifying. Had the army been commanded by officers as able to command as the men were able and willing to fight, how different would be now our situation and feeling.

We congratulate the country on Gen. *Dearborn's* being ordered to Albany. If the Lady whose husband is destinnd for the command would make up her mind we might yet have something done before the campaign is over.

We are humbled and indignant while we allude to such humiliating facts and confess an apprehension that the salvation of our army, or the capture of that of the enemy depends on whim, hysteria or the vapours.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

It will be seen in our Congress news, that the House of Representatives have voted 14000 dollars to Mrs. Madison for Pin Money; or as the bill itself states, "to provide for the accommodation of the household of the president of the U. States." Honest, industrious people, who have to labour for their living, will be apt to stare at what they will imagine a waste of public money: when the government are so hard driven to provide the ways and means, that they are actually obliged to tax the "*mouth of labour.*"—They will ask, what is this money given for? Is not 25,000 dollars a year enough for him? We do not pretend to know what will be done with the money, but we know the ostensible object is to purchase new furniture for the palace.—When Mrs. Madison first came into possession of the great house, Congress voted 10,000 dollars to enable her to furnish it in style. The furniture purchased at that time is now four years old—of course too old for the Queen of such a great nation as the U. S. And then the *republican simplicity* of our country forbids the idea of letting our Queen fret for want of furniture superior to that of the Queen of England. Our honest œconomical countrymen will therefore see the propriety of the present appropriation as it will enable her majesty of America not only to outshine her majesty of England, but to almost rival her imperial highness of France. What a consolation it will be to the good citizens of these *republican* states, when they are eating their frugal meal from a two dollar table, to consider the money they are saving to pay the tax gatherers, will enable Mrs. Madison to serve her 500 dollar dinner on a 1000 dollar table. Surely no one will find the least fault at paying taxes, when the money is so prudentiy and so properly expended!

ECONOMY.

It will be remembered that it was by exclaiming against the boundless profusion of the federalists, and by gently hinting their own proneness to frugality, that our present rulers wormed themselves into office. Yet have these careful guardians of the people's money, contrived to borrow, including the newly authorised loan of 7 millions and an half, and the issues of exchequer bills, 40 millions of dollars in little more than a year, most of it at an exorbitant interest, besides doubling the duties upon imports, and laying a direct tax to the amount of 7 millions of dollars per annum.

[*Bost. D. Adv.*

John Senior, a bankrupt, was executed at York, on Saturday se'n night, pursuant to his sentence at the last Assizes, for the fradulent concealment of his effects from his creditors. His behavior was truly penitent. Only one instance has occurred, we believe within the memory of man, of any bankrupt, before John Senior suffering capital punishment for the concealment of his effects, and that individual was John Perrott, a laceman, on Ludgate-hill, London, who suffered in the year 1761. Perrott's case, it is said, made a considerable sensation at the time, and the facts of it were somewhat singular.—on his examination before the Commissioners, it appeared that his deficiency amounted to L13,518 which he attempted to account for in fifteen general articles; one of which was "Expenses attending the connection I had with the fair sex, L5500." But the statement not being deemed satisfactory, he was put on his trial, convicted and executed. Such dreadfull examples, though of rare recurrence, will we hope, have the proper influence, and serve to check this growing evil.

Liverpool Courier.

A Court Martial was held on board the St. Domingo, May 31, at Bermuda, to try Capt Carden, late of the British frigate Macedonian, for surrendering his ship to commodore Decatur. The Court acquitted Capt. Carden and his officers, but gave the opinion, that previous to the commencement of the action, from an over anxiety to keep the weather gage, Capt. Carden lost an opportunity of closing with the U. States, and bringing her to close action, until the Macedonian had received material damage.

[*Poulson.*

From the Norfolk Herald, of July 27.

TORPEDOES.

Mr. E. Mix, of the Navy, a gentleman of ingenuity and enterprize, has been for several weeks past, preparing Torpedoes to attempt the explosion of some of the enemy's shipping in Lynhaven Bay. The British 74 gun ship Plantagenet, that has for a month past been laying abrest of Cape Henry light House, and has rarely had the company of any other vessel, appeared to Mr. Mix as the most favorable object for trying his experiment on.

Accordingly on the night of the 18th July, accompanied by capt. Bowman of Salem and Midshipman M'Gowan, of the U States Navy, who volunteered their assistance during the whole of the enterprize, he left his place of Rendezvous & proceeded down to the Plantagenet, 74, in a large open boat, which he calls the "*Chesapeak's Revenge*," and from previous observations found no difficulty in ascertaining the position of the ship.—When he had got within 40 fathoms of her, he dropped the torpedo over, in the very instant of doing which he was hailed by one of the enemy's guard boats.—The machine was speedily taken into the boat again, and he made his way off in safety. On the night of the 19th, he made another attempt, and was again discovered ere he could accomplish his purpose. On the night of the 20th, he succeeded in getting within 15 yards of the ship's bow, & directly under her jib boom There he continued making his preparations for 15 minutes, when a centinel from the forecastle hailed, "boat ahoy?" and he had to decamp. The centinel not being answered, fired his musket, which was followed by a rapid discharge of small arms. Blue lights were made to find out the boat, but failed: they then threw rockets in different directions, which illuminated the water for a considerable width as far as they were thrown. and succeeded in discovering the position of the noctural visitor; when the ship commenced a rapid fire of heavy guns; slipped her cables, and made some sail, while her boats were dispatched in pursuit. The daring intruders however escaped unhurt. The visit was repeated on the night of the 21st, 22d, and 23d, without success, as the ship having taken the alarm, changed her position every night. On the night of the 24th, however, Mr. Mix succeeded in finding her out, and having taken his position within 100 yards distance, in a direction with her larboard bow, he dropped the fatal machine in the water just as the centinel was crying *all's well*. It was swept along with the tide, and would have compietely effected its errand, but for a cause not proper to be named here, but which may be easily guarded against in future experiments, it exploded a few minutes too soon. The scene was awfully sublime! It was like the concussion of an earthquake, attended with a sound louder and more terific then the heaviest peal of thunder.—A pyramid of water fifty feet in circumferance was thrown up to the height of 30 or 40 feet, its appearance was a vived red, tinged at the sides with a beautiful purple. On ascending to its greatest height, it burst at the top with a tremendious explosion, and fell in torrents on the deck of the ship, which rolled into the yawning chasm below, and had nearly upset; impervious darknes again prevailed. The light occasioned by the explosion, though fleeting, enabled Mr Mix and his companions to discover that the fore channel of the ship was blown off, and a boat which lay alongside with several men in her, was thrown up in the dreadful convulsion of the waters. Terrible indeed must have been the panick of the ships crew, from the noise and confusion which appeared to our adventurers to prevail on board; and they are certain that nearly the whole ships crew betook themselves to the boats.

Though he did not succeed in this occasion in destroying one of the enemy's ships, Mr. Mix, is resolved to make another attempt as soon as circumstances will admit, and he appears confident from the experiment which practice has given him, that he will be able to make future trials with a certainty of success.

Since the Torpedo explosion on saturday night, the Plantagenet has been guarded by a 74 and 2 frigates, which with, 2 or 3 tenders, comprising all the shipping at present, in Lynnhaven.

MANLIUS, (N. Y.) *July 27.*

Two great men.—Seldom, if ever has this village been honored with the presence of two so *great men* as met here last Wednesday---Gen Dearborn, on his way from Fort George to Albany, and gen Williams, commonly called "*thunder and lightening Williams*," on his way to the Niagara frontier. It is hoped that *something* will now be done.

NEW YORK, *August 6.*

BY THE NORTHERN MAIL OF LAST EVENING.

Extract of a Letter from Albany, to the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser, dated on Wednesday morning.

At a late hour last night an officer of the army arrived in this city from Plattsburgh. They came up in two sloops, and several barges, and landed fifteen hundred men.

After forming in marching order, a flag was despatched to town, with a demand for its surrender, provided, that if no resistance was made, all private property should be respected. Not having a sufficient force to oppose, the inhabitants left the town.

The British entered, burnt the barracks, public stores, &c. valued at 50,000 dollars.

A letter from Burlington, to the same, dated the 1st inst. confirms the above account, and states that on their way to Plattsburgh the enemy made a short stay at Cumberland head, but did no injury.—After leaving Plattsburgh they sailed up Lake Champlain about 10 miles South of that place, and then returned to the northward.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

Oswego, July 27.

"A cannonading in the direction of Kingston (distant NNW. 55 miles) commenced on the morning of Saturday 25th, and was kept up without intermission until the time of writing.

Thursday, 28th, 6 o'clock, A. M.

The conjecture is, that com. Chauncey has attacked the British under their batteries. A traveller reports that the schr. Growler was taken by the British, and that the Lady of the Lake had grounded and the action was kept up on her account."

PHILADELPHIA, *August 4.*

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

AMERICAN WAR IN ENGLAND.

By a gentleman who lately arrived in the cartel from England, we are informed that the American war in England is very popular, more so than any war which the British have been engaged in for many years. The gendeman has been frequently in England before the commencement of the contest between the two countries, and he then observed that the American government had many friends among those who are termed the opposition in G. Britain but now he says those friends have become enemies; the question of war being considered as turning on one point, the right of G. B. to the services of her own seamen, all opposition was at an end: no Englishman could be found who would be willing to abandon a right which he thinks essential to the existence of his nation.

The following extract of a letter is from a gentleman of high standing and observation in London to his friend in this city: another letter from the same gentleman as late as the 11th of June, corroborates this, in the idea that no speedy peace is to be expected.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this city, dated,

LONDON, *May* 26, 1813.

"We cannot but express our firm conviction, that the mission to St. Petersburgh from Washington, can answer no end, as regards the matters in dispute, between our two governments; and that a prospect of a termination to the present unfortunate hostilities between us, is as unfavorable as ever."

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT,

OF THE

LOSS OF GUN-BOAT NO. 121.

Copy of a letter from Lieut. Angus, commanding the United States Delaware Flotilla to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. Flotila, Cape May,
July 29th, 1813.

SIR,

Laying off Dennis's Creek this morning, I discovered that an enemy's sloops of war had chased a small vessel and taken her near the overfalls. I immediately got under weigh, and stood down the bay. The sloop of war stood so near the overfalls, that she grounded slightly on the outer ridge of Crow's shoals. I thought proper to endeavor to bring him to action. I succeeded and got within three quarters of a mile and anchored the boats (consisting of eight gun-boats and two Block Sloops) in a line ahead. A heavy frigate had by this time anchored about a half a mile further out After a cannonading of one hour and forty five minutes, in which the ships kept up a constant and heavy fire, heaving their shot from a half to three quarters of a mile over us, they doing us but little damage, their shot seldom striking us the sloop of War and frigate, finding our shot to tell on their hulls, manned their boats, ten in number, (two launches, they rest large barges and cutters) with from 30 to 40 men in each, and dispatched them after Gun-Boat No. 121, Sailing master Shed, which had unfortunately fell a mile and half out of the line, although it had been my positive and express orders to anchor a half cable length apart and not farther. From the strong ebb tide they succeeded in capturing her, aftera gallant resistance, (for three times did No. 121 discharge her long gun, apparently full of canister, among the whole line of boats when at a very short distance, which must have done execution, and not til after he was boarded did the colors come down,) before any assistance could be given her, however, we got near enough to destroy three or four of their boats, and must have killed a vast number of men. It being a calm, they succeeded in getting her away, by sending all their boats ahead and towing her, but have paid dearly for their temerity, they must at least have had one-third of their men killed & wounded.. They put one shot through the Buffaloe's jib, and one through the upper part of the bow sprit, and cut Gun-Boat No. 125, Sailing Master L. Moliere's rigging in several places, and an 18lb shot struck her long gun and indented it several inches: but happy I am to say, that not a man was wounded in any of the boats, except the one captured, & have not yet learned their fate. I feel much indebted to Lt. Mitchell, and officers commanding gun-boats, for their spirited conduct in carrying into execution my orders—and if I may judge from the gallant resistance made by Sailing master Shed in engaging when surrounded by the boats of the enemy, that every officer and man of the flotilla will do their duty in all situations.

I have the honor to be, &c.

SAMUEL ANGUS,
Commanding the U. S. Del. flotilla.

P. S. The action commenced at 7 minutes before 1 P. M. and ended 37 minutes after 2 P. M.

Philadelphia, Aug. 9.

From the Boston Paladium, Aug. 6.

Yesterday was received at the Exchange Coffee House, via Newport, the London Star, of June 38, an evening paper—in which we find the following articles that were not in the morning papers of that date, heretofore obtained.

Defeat of the French, and entrance of the allies into Brunswick.

Ministers have received dispatches from Heligoland, confirming the intelligence of the entrance of the Allies into Brunswick, after defeating the French with great loss. The Russians, under Tettenborn, who recently left Hamburg are now in motion in conjunction with the Swedish troops under the Crown Prince, who it will be recollected is no party to the armistice. The following has been issued on the subject:

"Accounts have been received from Heligoland, which state, that the allies had beaten the French near Halberstadt, taken 14 pieces of cannon, and entered Brunswick, Col Tettenton had put himself in communication with the Swedes—he had 10,000 men under his orders, and his head quarters, at the date of the last accounts, were at Boitzenburgh."

PROSPECT OF PEACE.

LONDON, June 18.—A vessel is arrived here from Heligoland with intelligence to the 11th inst. The first act of vengence upon Hamburgh has been committed in the shape of an enormous contribution of three and a half millions sterling by the French.

"The Emperor of Austria has left Vienna for Bohemia, a circumstance which has had the effect of producing a rise in the Austrian paper money.

From the Boston Gazette.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

By several recent arrivals from Spain we have Cadiz papers to June 28, which furnish some very interesting particulars of war operations in that country.

It appears, from the official letters of Lord Wellington, that the French were retreating towards the Pyrennees; that his Lordship's army passed the Carrion on the 7th, and the Pisuargo on the 10th; that on the 12th the right of the army made a reconnoisance on Burgos; that the enemy under Gen. Reille, was dislodged from a position it had taken on the heights on the left of Hormaza, after which it abandoned another position it had taken on the left of the rivers Arlonzon and Ushel, and passed by Burgos, which was abandoned, and the works of the Castle, which had been strengthened with so much labour and expense, were destroyed as effectually as their time and haste would admit; that the enemy continued to retreat for the Ebro, on the roads of Brevieska and Miranda, followed by the allied army; that on the 14th June, Lord Wellington's H. Q. were in Masse de los Pierros; on the 15th at Quintana; on the 16th in Medina del Pomar, and on the same day his Lordship passed the Ebro, at the bridge of Arenas; on the 17th the head quarters were transferred to Quincouses; on the 18th at Berberana, 5 leagues from Vittoria; on the 19th the allied van guard encountered the rear guard of the enemy, 6 hundred strong, near Vittoria; here a smart action ensued, when the enemy left the field covered with dead, and 300 prisoners fell into our hands; that on the same day another column of the enemy were attacked, driven into the mountains of Biscay, and their military chest, containing 6 millions of reals, taken; that the French troops opposed by Lord Wellington, were commanded by king Joseph, in person, and were estimated at 40,000 infantry, and 7000 cavalry! that besides these, there were about 13,000 more at Navarre.

The papers also state, that the patriots are re-animated with the highest spirit of enthusiasm; that since the union of the Spanish partizans, their allied force consisted of 100,000 men, whose present supplies were ample, and whose future support was secured through the bay of Biscay.

DISASTER AT PLATTSBURGH.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Burlington, to the editor of the Albany Gazette, dated Aug. 2d.

"Early on Thursday morning last, we received information of the British having crossed the line with their flotilla and a considerable number of battaux. Yesterday they landed at Plattsburgh, and destroyed the blockhouse, arsenal, hospital, and barracks, but did no other injury nor were any lives lost. Their force consisted of the two sloops of war lately captured on this lake, three row gallies two gun boats and 42 battaux, with a

about 80 men in each; amounting in the whole to about 13,000 men.

The last information we had of them they had re-embarked, and were within about 14 miles of this place this morning, but I cannot think it is their intention to pay us a visit with such an inferior force. Gen. Hampton has now here under his command, an effective force of more than 3000 men, and will give a good account of them should they attempt a landing."

New York, Aug. 9.

Extract of a letter from Burlington, dated August 3.

"Yesterday afternoon the Eagle and Growler, lately taken by the enemy on Lake Champlain, with some armed gallies, were seen advancing. At a quarter before 3 o'clock the gallies commenced firing on the town and battery, which was returned by the vessels in the bay and from the battery.

The fire continued brisk on both sides for about half an hour, when the enemy drew off a little, seemingly in expectation that our vessels would leave the bay and give them battle; which the attempted to do, and after sailing five in number, within a league or four miles from the enemy, expecting in a few minutes the action would commence, our vessels came to anchor, and soon after returned into the bay, under the battery, to the great mortification of thousands who witnessed it.

The enemy seems neither to have slumbered nor slept, for during the night they cut out and captured four of the best schooners in the lake, with provision and burnt one ladened with salt. It is also said they have burned two sets of barracks on the lake; and this morning at 4 o'clock, they were seen with their prizes in triumph steering to their companions. Not the smallest injury has been done to this city."

BALTIMORE, *August 7.*

MARYLAND INVADED.

From the information of Commodore Gordon, it appears the enemy have taken possession of Kent Island, and that the inhabitants of every description have moved to the main land.

It may be proper to mention for the information of our distant readers, that Kent Island is about 12 mile long from N. to S. and about six miles broad from E to W. It lies directly opposite to Annapolis on the Eastern shore, and forms a part of Queen Ann's County. It is fruitfull, healthy and well supplied with wood and water.

From the circumstances of landing cannon on Kent Island, it appears to be the intention of the enemy to keep possession of it for some time; and certainly a more eligible situation could not have been selected for their own safety and convenience, or from which to annoy us. The Island is separated from the main land on the eastern shore by a narrow strait, at 1 place not more than about 1-4 of a mile broad, navigable only by boats and barges their communication with the main land will therefore be easily effected, and some of the finest and best stocked farms in this state, are along the shores of the rivers Chester, Wye & St. Michael in their immediate vicinity. A part of the fleet is now visable from this city, between the head of Kent Island and the mouth of our river.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *August 20, 1813.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Erie to his friend in this town, dated August 13, 1813

"Our fleet sailed yesterday for Sandusky, where it will co-operate with Gen. Harrison in his movements on the upper parts of the lake—it was reinforced a few days ago with about 100 sailors from lake Ontario, and takes along all the military and ordnance stores which were sent here for the north western army

"Col Hill had been ordered by Gen. Harrison to go up in the vessels, but was not ready in time, but will go on by land in a week or ten days."

The meeting of the next session of congress will be at the constitutional period, the 1st Monday in December.

The Expresses from Cleaveland, and Erie, arrived here on Wednesday last, bring nothing new.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

THE Recluse begs Mr. Ogilvie's pardon for the offence he has unintentionally given "by yielding to the impulse of momentary feelings;" although he confesses he does not yet see the propriety of inferring, that it "must have been going contrary to the dictates of deliberate conviction." Illusory as present feelings may sometimes be, they are not always so; nor indeed are they, very frequently, less to be depended upon than the conclusions of the most tedious deliberation. Even the maxims of the cooler blooded sister of science, moral philosophy, may not be less worthy of standing amongst the sayings of wisdom, because forsooth they were produced by an incidental glow, following a transient circumstance. Why then shall it not be supposed, that, upon subjects which not only tolerate *zeal* as pardonable, but which from their very nature kindle up the blaze of enthusiasm, the mind can rarely be fitted to pronounce judgment until it actually feels the fire of a momentary collision? This, peradventure, may be the reason why one critick is apt to differ in sentiment from another, and not seldom from himself. And this too, by the way, may convince honest inquirers how impossible it is, for cool criticism, to lay down rules for the workings of a mettlesome and fiery genius. The judgment which a critick, in an unimpassioned frame of mind, would pronounce upon a sentiment, or the mode of expressing a sentiment, must, it is conjectured, be different from the sentence he would have awarded, had his feelings been prepared and warmed up, for its reception, by the exordium of the orator, or the poet. Let Mr. O's rhetorical powers be tested by this ordeal, and we shall easily know him to be an orator, or not, according to his management of those feelings of the moment, which, I acknowledge, impelled me to panegyrise him as I lately did.

The first evening of Mr. O's performances, at Pittsburgh, I took my seat early, with the rest of the audience. Something of a vague and mysterious nature, a-kin to awe, hovered about us until after Mr. O appeared. His exordium restored us to ourselves—leaving us, for a while, to *hope* for more than we had reason to *expect* from him. Our attention, however, was not suffered to fall asleep, or to flag, whilst he continued to *talk* (I had almost said, chat,) to us; and as he continued to talk, he gradually warmed both himself and us, until he found that he had us in his power, and then he did as he pleased. It was from a vivid remembrance of the spell he put upon his auditors, that the Recluse ventured to compare Mr. O's talents, *as a speaker*, with all the eminent men of powerful persuasion whom he had ever listened to. And forasmuch as this inconsiderate act of the Recluse, has been deemed "worse than useless, and capable of gratifying only imbecility and vanity," Mr. O is seriously assured that no comparison was meant to be made between "pursuits or characteristicks that bear no analogy." The great chieftains of debate in the House of Commons were named, with a full recollection of past impressions upon the hearer's mind. But the Recluse was not aware of the enormity of guilt to be imputed to him, when he ventured to intimate, that Mr. Pitt's awkwardness of address, and Mr. Fox's buffoonery of gesticulation, gained nothing by a comparison with Mr. O's "*acquired* graces." Had the Recluse dared to "place Mr. O above" Mr. Pitt as superior to him in readiness and fullness of extemporaneous expression; above Mr. Fox as a shining genius, or as a man of erudition; or above either of them as a more exalted statesman, it would be acknowledged that the "imbecility" of the Recluse must, in that case, have been as palpable, as the "vanity" of him who has supposed it.

As to the comparison that *was* made, the Recluse is willing to acknowledge that he must have erred in judgment; but feels unconscious of criminality in averring, that Mr. O is the only man he ever gazed upon for four hours without feeling any thing like irksomeness. Nor can the Recluse suspect himself of undue partiality, since he was unknown and probably would always remain personally unknown to Mr. O. Whether the Recluse did or did not erroneously follow the impulse of his own feelings, will be best decided when it is known, that the whole audience was, during the time of performance, as much spell-bound as himself:—a circumstance which ought also to prove, that his "decision actually corresponds, at least, does not irreconcilably clash, with the opinions of that class of persons, by whose concurring judgment only, every question of this sort can be ultimately decided." This last sentiment, however, is one of Mr. O's, which, without adopting it as a correct one, I have quoted, to satisfy Mr. O, according to his own principles, that the Recluse *may* not "have assigned to the candidate a rank palpably and extravagantly too high, nor invalidated his own title to judicial authority in the tribunal of taste."

Be that as it may, the Recluse avows, that he is not anxious to ascertain whether his own taste, or morals, happen to be in favour with the majority; nor does he admit the propriety of groping about for the *concurring* sentiment of others, to support his own opinions. To act upon such principles as might be prudent to gain a seat in Congress, would be to change the chaste republic of letters, into a vulgar democracy of sentiment. The principles of taste, as well as truth, are too inflexible to bend, like an ozier, whenever the breath of caprice, or of local prejudice chances to pass over them.—The elegant Mad. De Stael Holstein, in speaking of Shakspeare's *faults*, says, that "he sheltered himself from the judgment of taste by rendering himself the object of *popular admiration:* he then conducted himself like an able chief, but not like a good writer." It behoves Mr. O to watch over the celebrity he has obtained; but whether that object will be best secured by conforming to the *prevailing* notions of every village he passes through, is left for himself to determine. Happily for the Recluse, the obscurity which he loves enables him, to "execute the very delicate and responsible office" he has assumed, with all the "confidence" which complete independence can inspire; and whether "his claim to the character of an umpire be acknowledged," by all the meal-sellers in the market-house, or not, is a matter of indifference to one

——whose taste is still his own,
Nor heeds the gale by wavering fashion blown.

The second evening of Mr. O's performance, the Recluse was prevented from hearing Mr. O begin. The consequence was, that a lack of the enthusiasm which had seized the other parts of the audience, left him in the state of a lukewarm critick, perfectly at ease, and *capable* of discerning faults—if faults they were—which those, whose feelings were more up, could not perceive. I will cite one instance, without any fear of *adding* to the displeasure of Mr. O, who has *assured* the public, that "the extravagant praise which the Recluse has showered upon him, has mortified him more than the sharpest invective, or the most fastidious criticism could have done!" In vehement or impassioned expressions Mr. O seldom fails to sever the tenuity of utterance, so as to amount to a pause between the adjective and its substantive, and between an active verb and its object. The following line is an exemplification both of these defects:

Now, he draws——his patriot——blade.

This is certainly a violation of an excellent rule which has been laid down, for conveying ideas distinctly, by *separating* such as are distinct, and *uniting* such as are associated, viz: "When the modifying words precede the word modified, the modifying words are distinguished from each other by a pause, *but not from the word modified.*" Even Lord Kaims's assertion, that "the adjective and substantive in an *inverted* order admit of a pause," does not afford Mr. O the least authority for the pauses in question; for in the instances alluded to, the adjective and substantive are not inverted. Besides it has been proved, in opposition to Lord Kaims's assertion, that thousands of instances might be produced, where a pause is no more admissible between a substantive and an adjective in their inverted, than in their natural order. Take this example:

Of these the chief the care of nations own
And guard with *arms divine* the British throne.

"Though the melody of this verse," says Mr. Walker, "inclines us strongly to pause at *arms*, yet the adjective divine immediately succeeding, forbids it. Nay, continues he, if the line Lord Kaims produces to prove we may pause between the adjective and the substantive in an inverted order—

For thee the fates, severely kind, ordain;

if this line, I say, had been constructed in this manner

For thee the fates severe, have this ordained

it is evident no pause could be admitted between the substantive *fates* and the adjective *severe*, *though* they are here in their inverted order."

Let this suffice. The fault is animadverted upon, *en passant*; as one of those specks on the bright disk of Mr. O's eloquence, which the auditor who becomes gradually and thoroughly warmed by its beams, and subject to the fine phrensy of the moment, can scarcely discern.

....But I fear to indulge my present humour, from an apprehension, that I have not acquired as much durable placidity as Mr. O; who, with becoming candour, acknowledges that, whilst the "very fit" of irritation is upon him, he chooses "to obey the dictates of deliberate convictions, instead of yielding to the impulse of momentary feelings." For if the extemporaneous effusion, which was not meant to call up one ungentle spirit from the vasty deep, *could* conjure from Mr. O an uncourteous retort, it is by no means likely, that the Recluse can *now*, make any reply to the ungracious message, that will not chafe a mind, which this discerning public may conjecture, was less offended by "the quantum and quality of the praise," bestowed, than by the hasty but well meant strictures upon Mr. O's pronunciation, &c. which accompanied that praise.

One word more and then farewell forever! The Recluse hopes to profit by the lesson he has received, so much as never to offend again by saying, or even supposing, that Mr. O ought to be compared with any *gentleman* "to whom he *feels* and *knows*, that he is as much inferior, in every mental endowment or accomplishment (and, if he chooses, urbanity too) as the Grampian Hills are to the Andes in amplitude and altitude.

THE RECLUSE.

Banks of the Monongahela.

CHILLICOTHE, *Aug. 12.*

Since the last call to arms, not less than 5,000 of the militia of the state of Ohio have equipped themselves and marched to U. Sandusky, ready and willing to advance when ordered to the enemy's strongest position.

It is the wish of the militia, and mounted volunteers, unanimously, to be commanded by Gov. Meigs. They know his merits, they know him to be a soldier, and they believe him capable and willing to drive the enemy forever from our frontiers.

[*Sciota Gaz.*

TO THE MILITIA OF KENTUCKY.

Fellow Soldiers!

Your government has taken measures to act effectually against the enemy in U. Canada. Gen. Harrison, under the authority of the President of the U. S. has called upon me for a strong body of troops to assist in effecting the grand objects of the campaign. The enemy in hopes to find us unprepared, has again invested Fort Meigs; but he will again be mistaken; and before you can take the field he will be driven from that post.

To compply with the requisition of gen. Harrison, a draft might be enforced; but believing as I do, that the ardour and patriotism of my countrymen has not abated, and that they have waited with impatience a fair opportunity of avenging the blood of their butchered friends; I have appointed the 31st day of August next at Newport, for a general rendezvous of *Kentucky Volunteers*. I will meet you there in person. I will lead you to the field of battle, and share with you the dangers and honours of the campaign. Our services will not be required more than 60 days after we reach H. Quarters.

I invite all officers and others professing influence, to come forward with what mounted men they can raise: each shall command the men he may bring into the field. The superior officers will be appointed by myself at the place of general rendezvous, or on our arrival at H. Quarters; and I shall take pleasure in acknowledging to my country the merits and public spirit of those who may be useful in collecting a force for the present emergency.

Those who have good rifles, and know how to use them will bring them along. Those who have not, will be furnished with muskets at Newport. Fellow Citizens! Now is the time to act; and by one decisive blow, put an end to the contest in that quarter.

ISAAC SHELBY.

Frankfort, July 31.

MR. OGILVIE

REGRETS that he will not have an opportunity of delivering the last Oration he announced, previous to his departure from Pittsburgh. *August 19.*

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
PRINTERS & BOOKSELLERS,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
A correct Map of the
UNITED STATES,
WITH THE
WEST INDIES,
From the best authorities—By *Samuel Lewis.* Published in 1813, price $ 8.
ALSO,
Arrowsmith's Map of the
WORLD.
Price, $ 14.
Pittsburgh, August 17.

TO THE ELECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

I TAKE the liberty of soliciting your suffrages for the Office of SHERIFF at the ensuing General Election. Should I be successful I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the Office with fidelity and impartiality.

Gentlemen,
Your friend and fellow citizen,
JOHN ROBISON.

Elizabeth township, August 18, 1813.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber will Sell his HOUSE and LOT in New-Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio, situated on Market street, next lot but one from the Public Square; the lot is 80 feet front and 180 feet deep, the back part of the lot fronts on a 20 feet alley; the house is 28 feet front and 26 feet deep, two rooms on the lower floor, three rooms on the second floor all private, with a small kitchen; a shop 25 feet by 14, a stable 26 feet square, and a well of good water, with a pump. The above property is well calculated for any kind of public business. I deem it unnecessary to give a further description of the property, as those wishing to purchase will view it. Enquire of SAMUEL HOLLAND, on the premises. August 11, 1813.

CAME to the subscriber's residence some time last month a *Bay Horse*, 14 and an 1-2 hands high, his hind feet white, and a star in his face. The owner is desired to come forward, pay charges and take him away

JOSEPH WELCH.

Braddock's Field, Aug. 20, 1813

Allegheny County, ss.

(LS) In the Court of Commen Pleas of the county of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 14th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

ON the petition of Jonathan Plummer, a prisoner in the jail of said county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors; the Court order that he be brought before them at Pittsburgh, on Friday the 10th day of September next, that the petitioner and his creditors may be then heard, that his creditors have at least fifteen days previous notice thereof, to shew cause if any they have, why he should not be discharged, and that a copy of this order be published in the Commonwealth and Pittsburgh Gazette, for three weeks successively previous to the day of hearing.

By order of the Court.
E. PENTLAND. *Proth'y.*

Pittsburgh, Aug. 18, 1813.

Mr In pursuance of the above rule, I hereby give you notice to attend if you please at the time and place therein mentioned, and shew cause if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

J. PLUMMER.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "an Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Elections to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what Officers are to be elected.

I, WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff of the County of Allegheny, do therefore make known and give this public notice to the Electors of the said County of Allegheny, that a General Election will be held in the said County on the Second Tuesday of October next at the several Election Districts, to wit:

The Electors of the Borough of Pittsburgh to meet at the Court-House—and the Electors of the following described parts of the Borough of Pittsburgh and Pitt township, in the County of Allegheny, shall be a separate Election District, to wit: beginning on the Monongahela river on the east side of Wood street, in the said Borough, and running thence by the east side of Wood street to the east side of Liberty street; thence by the same to the east side of Washington street, being the Borough line; thence by the same to the Allegheny river; thence up the said river to the mouth of the Two Mile Run; thence up the said run, by Roup's mill, to Henry Fulton's farm house; thence a strait line to William Knox's farm house, on the Four Mile Run, including the two last mentioned places; thence down the said Four Mile run to the Monongahela river; thence down the same to the place of beginning—and the Electors of said district shall hold their General Elections at the Court-House in the said Borough of Pittsburgh.

The Electors of Pitt township to meet at the house of Thomas Wilson, in said township.

The Electors of Plumb township to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The Electors of Versailles township to meet at the house of William Shaw, in said township.

The Electors of Elizabeth township to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabeth town, in said township.

The Electors of Mifflin township to meet at the house of William Walker, in said township.

The Electors of St. Clair township to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully, in said township.

The Electors of Fayette township to meet at the house of George Williams, in Noblestown, in said township.

The Electors of Robinson township to meet at the house of William Marks, in said township.

The Electors of Moon township to meet at the house of Margery Byers, in said township.

The Electors of Ohio township to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The Electors of Ross township to meet at the house of Samued Allen, in said township.

The Electors of Pine township to meet at the house of William Cochran in said township.

The Electors of Deer township to meet at the house of Felix Negley, in said township.

The Electors of Indiana township to meet at the house of Henry Strome, in said township.

At which time and places the qualified Electors as aforesaid, will elect by ballot

One person for Senator of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with the counties of Beaver and Butler.

Four Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Butler county.

One person for Sheriff of Allegheny county.

One person for Commissioner for Allegheny county,

And three persons for Auditors of Allegheny county.

And in and by the act of the General Assembly of this State, passed the 17th day of March, 1800, it is directed, that the Inspectors of the said General Election shall be chosen by ballot on Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, at the several Election Districts, and the election of such Inspectors shall be held by the respective Constables, who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election, assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote as shall then be present; and the Inspectors chosen are required to be at the places of their districts on the day of the General Election aforesaid at 9 o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

And the Return Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, the Friday next after the said second Tuesday in October next, then and there to perform those duties required of them by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 11th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and the thirty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF *Sheriff.*

I, WILLIAM M'DAAIFF, do acknowledge myself wrong for advertising my wife JANE, as I had no cause, only foolish passion and liquor.

W. M'Daaiff.

August 20.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A FEW Town and Out Lots are yet for Sale in that part of Birmingham, which is called Sidneyville, situate on the handsome plain on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite to Pittsburgh. Let Mechanicks and manufacturers who wish to purchase take a view of the situation of this place, and compare its advantages with those of any other situation in and about Pittsburgh, and their own interest will compel them to judge correctly of the importance of early securing a Lot in this place. The prices of these Lots are moderate; less, in fact, than the ground rent for one year of other lots of the same size about Pittsburgh. How shall we account for the folly of taking perpetual leases, at an enormous rent, of ground not more advantageously situated, while any of these Lots can be purchased at their present prices? A plan can be seen, and terms of Sale made known, by applying to

JOHN M'DONALD
Wood Street.

Pittsburgh, March 17, 1813.

VALUABLE TAVERN STAND FOR RENT.

THE subscriber will Rent, and give possession immediately, the Brick House near the Public Square, lately occupied by Samuel Emmett. There are all necessary conveniences in every respect on the premises, for keeping a elegant tavern. For terms apply to

W. R. DICKINSON.

Steubenville, 27th March, 1813. tf

The Subscriber offers for Sale, as the Agent of Nathaniel Shaler, of Connecticut, the following

Tracts of Land,

in the Counties of Portage, Cuyahoga, Trumbull and Huron, in the State of Ohio.

17,500 acres in No. 4, 8th Range, of the Western Reserve Lands.
7,000 acres in No. 5, 3d range.
5,000 acres in the township of Springfield.
4,000 acres in allotted townships in Geaugo county.
10,000 acres bounded north by Lake Erie, and west by Vermilion river.
10,000 acres lying on the Black river.

Also, a Tract of Land about 16,000 acres, on the Kenhawa river, in the state of Virginia, about six miles above the Salt Works, and a Tract of 84,000 acres lying on Guyandot, in the same state.

The titles to the above Lands are unquestionable. CHARLES SHALER.

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

Corner of Wood and Third Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

(Sole Agents for the Western Country)

Have just received a fresh supply of

Paul's Patent Columbian Oil.

THIS valuable Medicine having been established upwards of three years, and its virtues sufficiently exemplified by the number of respectable certificates repeatedly laid before the public, it therefore now only becomes necessary for the information of those who may not have had an opportunity of perusing the certificates, to detail a few of the cases wherein the Oil has been so wonderfully efficacious. Printed handbills containing certificates, may be always had, gratis, from the Agents, who will keep a constant supply of the Oil.

The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious, and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure, viz——Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth-ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal bruises, Sprains and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Croup and the Summer Complaint in Children, and in weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone, Whooping Cough and Mumps.

It seems as though nature ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic and Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

To the Public.—In order to prevent deception, the public are cautioned not to purchase any Oil that may be offered as "Paul's Patent Columbian Oil," that does not bear the true characteristics as published by my principal and sole agent Doctor John Love, of Baltimore.

THOMAS PAUL, Patentee.

Baltimore, March 21, 1812.

BLANK CHECKS

On the *Office of Discount and Deposit* and on the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company*, printed on fine paper and handsome type, for Sale at this Office.

A cure for Coughs, Colds, &c.

A sovereign remedy or Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs.

THE celebrity acquired by this medicine through the U. States for speedily removing coughs, colds, hoarseness, &c. exceeds all former examples. The following recommendation, selected from a very numerous list, will fully confirm what has been said of its unparalleled success.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention. LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

Will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers, who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed asthmatic complaints, where a cure can scarcely be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing and rendering their occurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the whooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

Sold in Pittsburgh, ONLY, *by*
BOSLER & Co.
Who have constantly for Sale,
HAMILTON'S
Worm destroying Lozenges.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of

Nervous disorders,	Violent cramps in
Consumptions,	the stomach and
Lowness of spirits,	back,
Loss of appetite,	Indigestion,
Impurity of the	Melancholy,
blood,	Gout in the stomach,
Hysteric affections,	Pains in the limbs,
Inward weaknesses,	Relaxations, &c &c,

BY ONCE USING,
LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last ten years can testify.—The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the Itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER,
For the Teeth and Gums.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER,
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Celebrated for their mildness of their operations, &c. for being the best known remedy for cleansing the stomach and bowels.

HAMILTONS
ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,
For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsey, Swelling, Numness, &c.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS,
The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,
For the cure of every kind of head ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE.

Hahn's true and genuine
GERMAN CORN PLASTER,
An infallable remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving any pain.

*** *Note—Apply only to BOSLER & Co. Pittsburgh. Sold whole-sale by H. LEE, No. 56, Maiden Lane New-York.*

FOR SALE.

A Fount of English.
A Fount of Brevier.

Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having taken into partnership Mr. *James Walton*, an experienced workman, their business will in future be conducted under the firm of *Foster, Murray & Co.*

WM. B. FOSTER.
M. M. MURRAY.

Foster, Murray & Co.

Having their Tilt Hammer now in complete operation, are prepared to execute orders for all kinds of iron work in the neatest manner.

They wish to employ two or three good scythe, sickle and auger makers, who may depend on constant employment and very advantageous terms.

Apprentices Wanted.

Boys from the country, of from 14 to 18 years of age, will be preferred. Enquire at the factory on Grant's Hill

July 1, 1813. tf

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

BOOKSELLERS, PITTSBURGH,

HAVE FOR SALE.

ADAMS'S View of Religions, in two parts.—Part 1, containing an alphabetical compendium of the various religious denominations which have appeared in the world, &c. Part 2, containing an account of the different schemes of religion now embraced among mankind.

The Genuine Epistles of the Apostolical Fathers, being together with the Holy Scriptures of the New Testament, a complete collection of the most primitive antiquity for about one hundred and fifty years after Christ.

Sermons, by Hugh Blair, D. D. one of the ministers of the High Church, and professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University of Edinburgh, in 2 vol.

Book of Martyr's to which is annexed an account of the just judgements of God on persecutors, &c.—also a Christian plea against persecution for the cause of conscience.

Discourses on the credibility of the Scriptures, in which the truth, inscription and usefulness of the Scriptures are asserted and proved by the late Rev. Benjamin Bennett.

A New Concordance and Dictionary of the Holy Scriptures, being the most comprehensive and concise of any before published, in which any word or passage of scripture may be easily found, the signification is given of all proper names of Men, Women, Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Cities, Towns, Rivers, Mountains, precious Stones, and other things mentioned in scripture—by John Butterworth, Minister of the Gospel.

The Works of the Rev. Joseph Bellamy, D. D. late of Bethlem, Connecticut, in 3 vols.

A Theological Dictionary, containing definitions of all Religious terms, a comprehensive view of every article in the system of Divinity, an impartial account of all the principal denominations, which have subsisted in the religious world, from the birth of Christ to the present day, together with an accurate statement of the most remarkable transactions and events, recorded in Ecclesiastical history—by C. Buck, in 2 vo.

Alciphron or the Minute Philosopher, in seven dialogues, containing an apology for the christian religion, against those who are called free thinkers, by G. Berkley, D. D.

The complete duty of man, or a system of doctrinal and practical christianity, to which are added forms of prayer and offices of devotion for the various circumstances in life—by H. Venn, A. M.

A complete history of the Holy Bible, as contained in the old and new testaments, including also the occurrences of 400 years, from the last of the prophets to the birth of Christ, and the life of our blessed saviour and his apostles, &c. with copious notes critical and explanatory, practical and devotionally—by the Rev. G. Burder, 3 vols. in 2.

The Dignity of Human Nature, or a brief account of the certain and established means for attaining the true end of our existence—by James Burgh.

Lectures on Ecclesiastical History by the late G. Campbell, D. D. principal of Marischal college, Aberdeen, to which is added his celebrated essay on miracles, containing an examination of principles advanced, by D. Hume, Esq.

Christianity as old as the Creation, or the gospel a re-publication of the religion of nature—by Matthew Tindall, L. L. D.

Book of common prayer.

The family Expositor, or a paraphrase and version of the New Testament, with critical notes and practical improvement of each section, in 6 vo.—by P. Doddridge, D. D. to which is affixed a life of the author.

Sermons on important subjects by the late Rev. and Pious S. Davis, A. M. some time president of the college of N. Jersey, 3 vo.

The works of President Edwards in 8 vo. containing memoirs of the late Jonathan Edwards, farewell sermon, result of a council at Northampton, humble enquiry concerning the qualifications for membership in the visible christian church—reply to Williams.

A careful and strict enquiry into the modern prevailing notions, of that freedom of will which is supposed to be essential to moral agency, Virtue & Vice. Reward and Punishment, Praise and blame—by J. Edwards.

A history of the work of Redemption, containing the Outlines of a Body of Divinity in a Method entirely new, by the the Rev. Jonathan Edwards A. M.

July 29, 1813.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby informed, that the subscribers have entered into *partnership*, and will hereafter conduct business under the firm, or denomination of the

PITTSBURGH STEAM ENGINE COMPANY.

They carry on the Manufacturing of *Steam Engines*, and all kinds of Machinery; together with wrought Iron Work, and Castings, &c. &c. Such as all kinds of wrought and cast Iron Work appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling and Slitting Mills; Forges; Tilt Furnaces; Sugar, Paper, and Saw Mills, &c. and all work of a similar kind; together with every other description of castings, that may be wanted.

They will also make patterns, and do boring and turning in Iron, &c.

From their preparations and practical knowledge in the various branches mentioned, they expect to be able to execute any peice of work however large or difficult.

They have also under their controul the making of Oliver Evans's patented *Steam Engines*, and the power of granting license to use them.

The superiority of these Engines over all others yet invented is great.—Their power to others is as 100 to 10, they are infinitely more simple and durable—require less fuel—occupy less room—are less expensive—they require so little water, and being made to supply themselves by their own operations with distilled water, that they may be set almost in any situation, where an ordinary Well may be had. A Well is sufficient for a 100 Horse power. These last peculiar properties will be found particularly benificial in this Country where water is scarce and of a quality injurious to Steam Engines, notthus ordered. An ordinary capacity can be taught in two weeks to manage one of those Engines completely.

They do also hereby caution all manner of persons from infringing on the principles of the aforesaid patented Engine as they are determined to defend their rights therein—any person using elastic Steam above the power of the atmosphere will infringe, however dissimilar may be the form of the Engine.

GEO: EVANS,
MAHLON ROGERS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
LUTHER STEVENS.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1813.

TEAS, COFFEE AND *LOAF SUGAR*

The subscribers have received a consignment from Baltimore, and coffee on low terms for cash, or approved paper at 60, 90, and 120 days.

3 Chests & 6 Boxes } first quality Imperial Tea
7 Chests & 20 Boxes } Young Hyson do.
30 bbls. Sugar and Coffee, first quality.
40 do. Coffee alone, do.

Together with a quantity of Coffee in bags.

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh June 1st, 1813.

TO BE SOLD,

The unexpired time of a

Negro Boy,

an indented servant. Enquire at this Office. July 14, 1813.

STRAY MARE.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, nearly opposite Elizabeth town, about the 26th of April last, a Sorrel MARE, about 8 years old, with a star in her face, a natural trotter, and shod all round. The owner is requested to take her away agreeably to the terms of the law.

ANDREW ROBERTSON.

Cathness, July 23, 1813.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand and are just now opening, at their Store in Market Street, next door to James Brown's Baker Shop, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES,

which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

JOHN & JAMES BROWN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 4, 1813. tf

JOHN TOWN,

COPPERSMITH,

Lately of Washington, Pennsylvania,

Wishes to inform the public, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and taken a house in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has commenced the making of all kinds of

COPPER AND TIN WARES.

Those who may please to favor him with orders for Stills, or any work in his line of business, may depend on his best exertions to give satisfaction.

Prices are as reasonable as any in the place.

Wanted, two or three Apprentices to the above business: Lads from the country would be preferred.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812. tf

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from Salubria, near Hagers Town, Washington county, (Maryland) on the 14th inst. a Negro slave, who calls himself BILL GUY, the property of the subscriber. BILL is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, rather of a lighter complexion than the generality of blacks, extremely awkward and ungraceful in his address and particularly his walk, and has a wild and suspicious stare when accosted. He is between 18 & 21 years of age and was raised by Mr. Benj. Harrison, of West River, at which place he has a mother and other relations. The above reward will be given to any person who shall secure him in any goal in the U. S. if taken up out of Washington county.

O. H. W. STULL.

Washington county, Md. July 15.

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20 Dollars Reward.

I WILL give the above reward to any person who will prosecute to conviction the Thief or Thieves who last night Stole the COVER off my Waggon Bed.

THOMAS FAIRMAN.

Pittsburgh, July 27, 1813.

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling *Ferree's Powder*. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in Market.

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Two Apprentices to the

APOTHECARY & DRUG BUSINESS.

Apply to

J. P. AND J. W. SKELTON.

Pittsburgh, November 24, 1812.

SACRED MUSIC.

JOHN WYETH, Printer and Bookseller, Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania, has just published a new volume of his

REPOSITORY OF SACRED MUSIC,

(entirely different from his former editions;)

Being original and selected from the most approved authors in that science, for the use of Christian Churches, Singing Schools and private Societies, with a copious and plain introduction to the grounds of music, and rules for learners.

In the above volume will be found nearly all those admired airs (never before published) used in the Methodist and other Christian Societies, together with their appropriate Hymns annexed to each tune. Great pains have been taken to render the whole a pleasing variety, and an acceptable addition to the former volume.

Price single $1, or $10 per dozen.

Teachers of Music, and others furnished on short notice.

☞ *A constant supply of the First Part always on hand.*

Vinegar wanted.

A LIBERAL price in Cash will be given for a quantity of good VINEGAR. Apply to JAMES S. STEVENSON, at the White Lead Factory, near the Garrison.

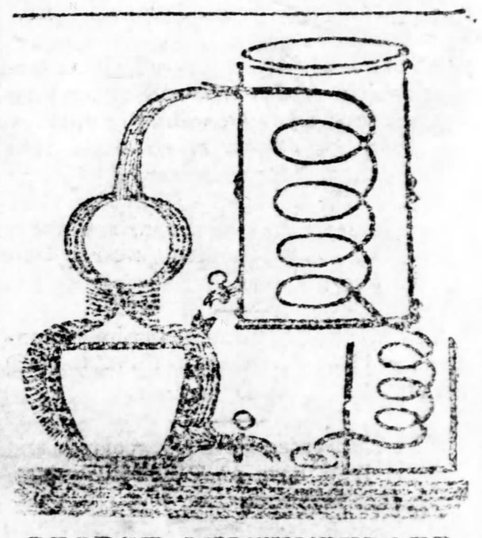
Pittsburgh, July 2, 1813. tf

PIANO FORTE.

For Sale, a very fine toned

Piano Forte.

Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. July 20, 1813.



GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Has for sale at his Copper and Tin Ware House, next door to the Post Office, a large assortment of

STILLS,

of all sizes from 50 to 120 gallons, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO,

Brass Kettles from 1 to 30 gallons.
Copper by the sheet.
Tin by the box.
Sheet Iron by the 100lbs or less quantity.

N. B. Orders forwarded for stills or any kind of Copper or Tin Work, will be punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest possible prices.

Wanted Two Apprentices to the Brass Foundery business.

N. B. The highest price in cash, will be given for any quantity of Old Copper Brass and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, October 9, 1812.